

YALE
MEDICAL LIBRARY



HISTORICAL
LIBRARY



Harvest

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY (1744-1815), physician, was born on 22 Nov. 1744, at Little Vandyke, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, of a quaker family of Cheshire origin. When six years old he was sent to England for his education, and came under the notice of Samuel Fothergill, the quaker preacher. He was placed at school with Gilbert Thompson, afterwards a physician, whose academy was celebrated among the Society of Friends. In April 1761 he was apprenticed to Abraham Sutcliff a surgeon and apothecary at Settle, Yorkshire. Here Lettsom acquired a good knowledge of Latin, and became well versed in botany. At the end of five years' apprenticeship, he went to London, introduced by Samuel Fothergill to his brother, Dr. John Fothergill, the physician. He became a pupil at St. Thomas' Hospital, under Benjamin Cowell the surgeon, with the physicians Russell, Grieve, and especially Mark Akenside, of whose manners in the hospital he has left an amusing description. He also attended the lectures of Dr. Fordyce but occupied himself chiefly with carefully studying and taking notes of the cases, at that time an unusual practice, and not pursued by any other pupil of the hospital.

In October, 1767, he returned to the West Indies to take possession of a small property left him by his father, the most valuable portion of which consisted of fifty slaves, whom Lettsom, though possessed of no other resources, at once emancipated. He then went into practice at Tortola, and in six months made about 2,000*l.* on the strength of which he returned to London, to follow in the steps of the great Fothergill. In October 1768 he entered the university of Edinburgh where he studied under Cullen and Home. After visiting several universities and health resorts on the continent, he graduated M.D. at Leyden on 20 June 1769, with a dissertation, "Observationes ad vires Theae pertinentes" 4to, Leyden, 1769. In 1770 he became licentiate of the College of Physicians and commenced practice in the city of London. By his marriage in the same year with the daughter of John Miers he acquired a considerable fortune. Thus favourably launched, his quaker connections and the recommendation of Dr. Fothergill, who was at that time leaving the city, soon brought him a large practice. In 1770 he became F.S.A., and in 1771 F.R.S., and afterwards joined many other medical and scientific societies. For many years his income amounted to several thousands, but his great munificence, and still more his lavish expenditure, kept him in continual pecuniary difficulties, so that (as he himself explains) constant occupation became a necessity, and for nineteen years he never took a holiday. Towards the close of his life he was compelled to part with his suburban house Grove Hill, Camberwell, where he had spent immense sums on a museum, library, and botanical garden. This remarkable mansion was described in "Grove Hill, a Poem," 4to, 1799 (by the Rev. T. Maurice); "Grove Hill, an Horticultural Sketch," 4to, 1804. Shortly before his death, he came into a large West Indian fortune, bequeathed to him and his grandson by the widow of his son, Pickering Lettsom, but did not live long enough to profit by it.

After forty-five years' incessant occupation in his profession, Lettsom died at his house, Sambrook Court, Basinghall Street, on 1 Nov. 1815, and was buried in the Friends' Burying-ground, Coleman Street, Bunhill Row. Lettsom had a large family. One son, Samuel Fothergill, and two daughters, married respectively to Dr. Philip Elliott and Mr. John Elliott of Pimlico, survived him, and left issue. Several children died before him, including his eldest son, John Miers Lettsom (1771-1799), a physician of promise (Gent. Mag. January 1800) and father of William Nanson Lettsom.

Lettsom was one of the most successful of the long roll of quaker physicians. He was not a rigid quaker, being, to use his own words, 'a volatile creole, in his essence and nature changeable,' but he always attended worship, and retained the

quaker dress even in the presence of royalty. He was a man of warm heart active benevolence, and so much perseverance and practical skill, as to secure him a very large practice.

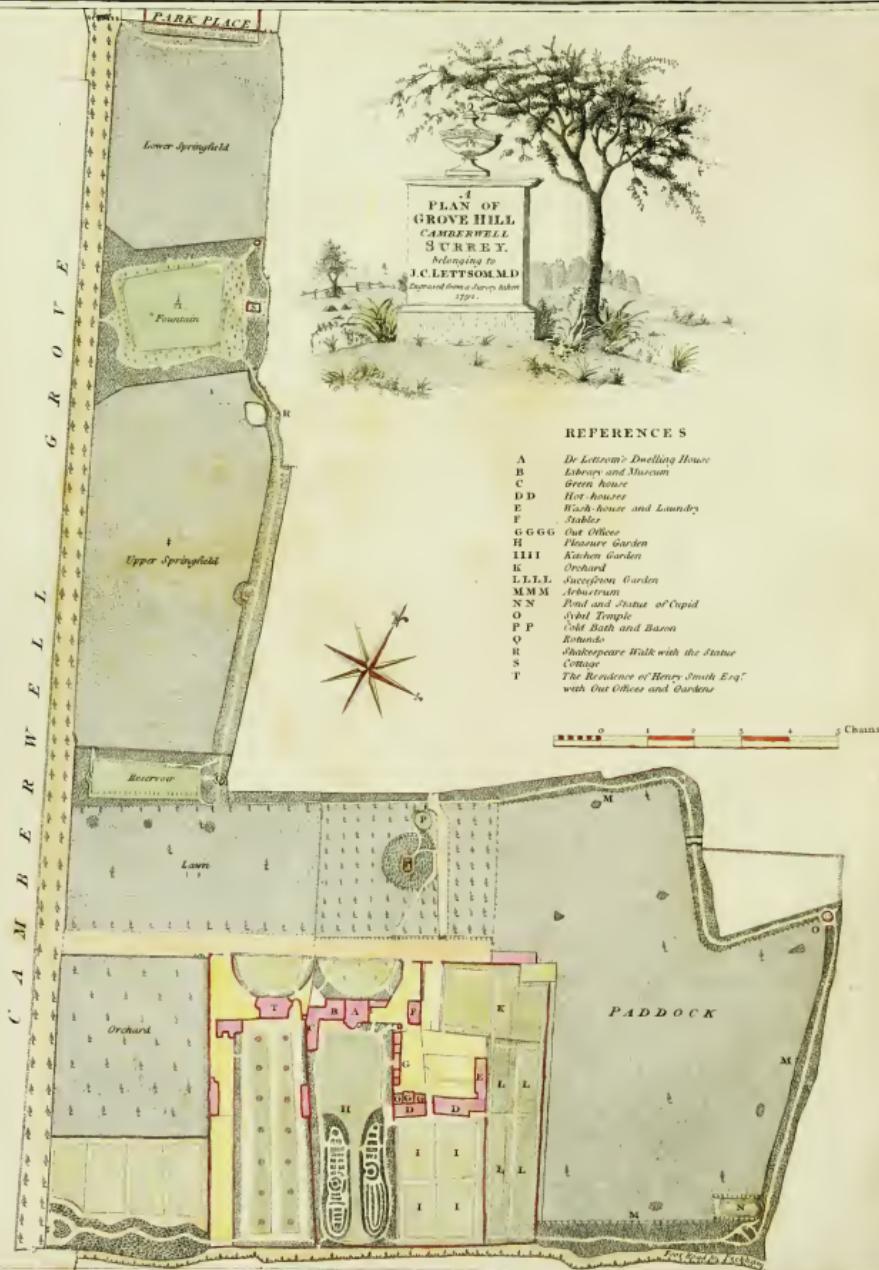
In medical science Lettsom achieved nothing of moment, but he rendered important public services as a philanthropist, taking part in the foundation of several valuable institutions. In 1770 he united with others in founding the General Dispensary in Aldersgate Street, the first of its kind in London, and in 1773 became one of its physicians, when he published an anonymous pamphlet advocating its claims ("On the Improvement of Medicine in London on the basis of the Public Good," 8vo, London, 1773). In the next year he brought out "Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary," containing records of cases observed there. He also assisted Dr. Hawes and others in founding the Royal Humane Society, and the establishment of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate was largely due to him. Lettsom's name is, however, chiefly connected with the Medical Society of London, of which he was one of the original founders, and which he enriched by the gift of a freehold in Bold Court, Fleet Street, of a considerable library, and by the foundation of a gold medal (called after his patron 'the Fothergillian') to be given annually for a medical essay. His own name is still commemorated in the 'Lettsomian Lectures' given in the society. In 1812 he became president of the newly founded Philosophical Society of London and contributed to it several lectures.

In early life Lettsom was a supporter of inoculation for the smallpox, aiding in the foundation of the Society for General Inoculation, and publishing pamphlets on the subject, one of which brought him into a controversy with Henry, Baron Dimsdale. But when vaccination was introduced he became an ardent advocate in print and otherwise of the new practice and warmly supported Jenner's claims to public recognition. He took also an active part in promoting the erection of a memorial to John Howard. Another subject in which he interested himself was the introduction of the mangel-wurzel, first brought into notice by Sir Richard Jebb in 1786. Lettsom translated a pamphlet on the subject ("An Account of the Mangel-Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity," from the French of the Abbé de Commerell, 8vo, 1787), grew the seed himself, and imported a large quantity, which he distributed to farmers and others in this country as well as in Europe, America, and the West Indies. The diminution of intemperance, the study of anatomy, the relief of distress, the reform of prisons, the keeping of bees, &c., were other topics which his indefatigable public spirit led him to take up and write about.

Lettsom's literary activity was the more remarkable, because most of his works as well as his private letters were written in his carriage while driving about to see his patients. His multifarious writings may be arranged under three heads: I. Medical and scientific; II. Biographical; III. Popular and philanthropic.

[Dict. Nat. Biog., vol. xi].





James Threlkeld
Historian McCargoe
Decr. 1. 1804
London: Wm. Clowes.

G R O V E - H I L L :

A

RURAL

AND

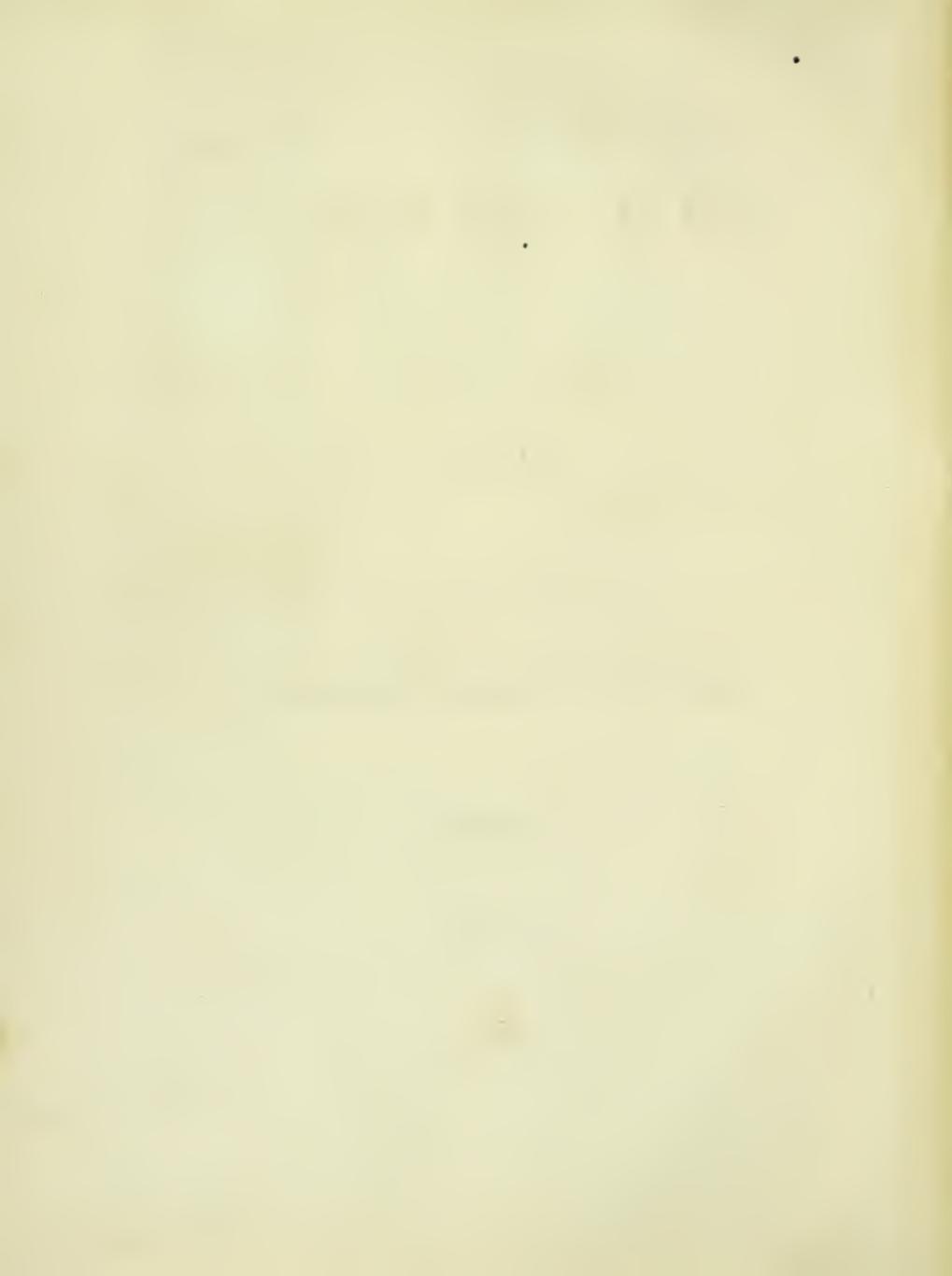
HORTICULTURAL SKETCH.

John D'Ustisom

London:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN, THROGMORTON-STREET.

1804.



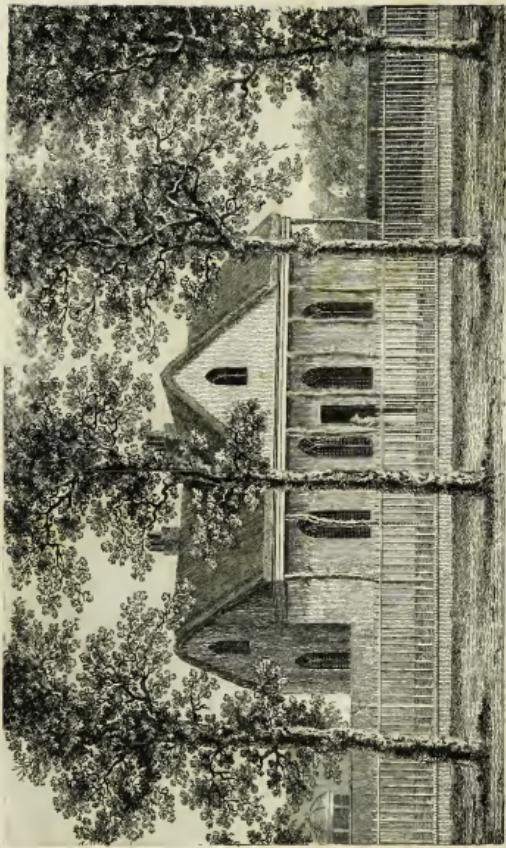
INTRODUCTION.

A Few years since, a survey of the road was made from London to Brighton, with a description of gentlemen's feats in the vicinity.

In this work was inserted an account of Grove-Hill, which was afterwards copied into some periodical publications, which being read by persons abroad, occasioned several applications to be made for this account, distinct from the work itself, by foreigners of taste and curiosity: to oblige and gratify whom, a few impressions are now separately printed.

However inapplicable the following relation may be to the improvement of spacious premises, it may tend in some measure to assist the proprietors of country

country houses, in possession only of small allotments of garden ground, in laying them out in a style equally ornamental and productive. Almost every house beyond the precincts of the metropolis, from one mile to ten, claims a garden of more or less magnitude; but few indeed within these limits are formed without being capable of more or less improvement, with respect to ornament as well as horticultural œconomy.



D^r. L. E. T. SODA'S COTTAGE ON THE RIVER ELA.

G R O V E - H I L L.

O F rational pursuits few more honourably distinguish this country than Horticulture, which, whilst it supplies half the vegetable support of mankind, unites pleasure with utility: for he, who improves the soil, and augments its products by increased vegetation; who discovers new articles of diet, or a better method of cultivating the vegetables already known, is a benefactor to the community; he creates new sources of enjoyment; multiplies individual happiness, and diffuses public benefit.

As an instance of convenient horticultural arrangement, the following description of Grove-Hill is presented; and to render it more intelligible in the perusal, views* of the premises described are annexed.

The village of Camberwell is three miles from London, on the south side of the Thames: the gradual ascent from it to the

* Some of these having been gratuitously offered, has occasioned the admission of so many ornamental plates.

summit of Grove-Hill, is nearly a mile, through a lofty and shady avenue of trees, from which originated the name of this beautiful hill, and which was long since celebrated in tragedy; as it was in this Grove that George Barnwell is said to have murdered his uncle, an incident that gave rise to Lillo's tragedy of George Barnwell, or the London Merchant.

On the left side of the Grove, a neat Lodge opens the road, that leads to the residence of the proprietor, who has added to its natural beauties, the decorations of art, and the comforts of convenience; the north front of which is represented in the annexed engraving.

Although Grove-Hill afford a kind of insulated eminence, yet looking from its summit, it seems to be placed in the centre of an amphitheatre of surrounding and loftier hills, which naturally shelter it from the severity of cold, and the violence of storms; and thus render it eligible for a winter, as well as for a summer residence. On the north it is protected by the Hampstead and Highgate hills; and on the south, by those of Forest and Sydenham hills, not unaptly answering the sketch of a spot, delineated by the author of "The Faerie Queene."*

* Spencer, Vol. II. ch. vi. § 12.



17. North View of Villa at Grove Hill, CAMBERWELL, SURREY, belonging to Mr. Lettson, M.D.
Engraved on the spot, 1818, by Richard Birch, from a sketch by Mr. G. L. Morris.



It was a chosen plott of fertile land,
 Emongst wild hills sett, like a little nest,
 As if it had by Nature's cunning hand
 Bene choycely picked out from all the rest,
 And laid forth for ensample of the best :
 No dainty flowre or herbe that growes on ground
 Nor arborett with painted blossomes dreft,
 And smelling sweete, but there it might be found
 To bud out faire, and her sweete smells throwe all around.

As this picturesque hill commands the most gratifying views, in which the whole of the metropolis, and the shipping in the Thames are conspicuous, it may be agreeable to see delineated, the more striking circumstances of a place, occasionally visited by persons of taste and curiosity.

The garden is an oblong square of about an acre, situated on the south side of the dwelling-house, and enclosed by a wall, well covered with fruit-trees, and the extremities ornamented with shrubberies. In the upper part is a statue of Urania, supporting a globe and a dial, with this inscription,

Post eft occasio calva.

Near this is a group in statuary, representing the fates; Lartho holding the spindle, and pulling the thread, which Lachafis winds

* Time is bald behind, or take time by the forelock.

up. Atropos in a kneeling posture extends the right hand, holding an open scissars, intent upon immediately dividing the thread, figurative of human life: on the back ground appears Hygeia, the priestess of health, near a column encircled by a serpent, the emblem of medicine, and of renovated life, and laying hold of the hand of Atropos, prevents the fatal division of the thread.

At the lower extremity of the garden is a figure of contemplation, standing on a stone pedestal; bearing this inscription from the Psalmist.

O JEHOVA!
 Quam ampla sunt tua opera!
 Quam sapienter ea fecisti!
 Quam plena est terra possessione tua! *

Adjoining to the east wall is the kitchen-garden of about half an acre in extent, and contains forcing-houses, and various fruit trees, a catalogue of which is hereafter added (note A). Over the entrance from the pleasure-garden is a figure of Flora, standing on a pedestal.

* O LORD!
 How manifold are Thy works!
 How wisely hast Thou formed them!
 How full is the earth of Thy riches!

Above



Engraved by G. H. Dury

The Temple at Grove-hill

Drawn by F. S. Marryat



Above the kitchen-garden, are the wash-house, laundry, brewhouse, and other offices. The left or eastern wall of this garden, opens into the succession-garden, enriched also with wall and other fruit-trees, and enclosing the melonary, and gardener's apartments. The lower extremity opens into the Arbusustum, through which a walk of nearly a mile in extent is carried under the shade of upwards of one hundred fruit-trees, which not only form a pleasing shade, but likewise prove objects of beauty in their blossoms, and of profit in their product. On the borders of this walk grow about four hundred European plants, placed in succession agreeably to the Linnean classification, and lettered in legible characters, a catalogue of which is preserved (note B). The walk is continued to an open portico, supported by eight small columns; in the centre is a piece of marble statuary, representing Cupid hermaphrodite asleep. From the portico the arbusustum tends northward to a circular temple or observatory, from whence a view of the surrounding country is presented, combined with that of London, and its neighbouring villages: as well as of the Thames, and its floating forest of ships.

The Temple, a view of which is annexed, is supported by the trunks of eighteen oak trees; round each, ivy, virgin's

bower, honey-suckles, or other climbing shrubs entwine their foliage, and meet at their summits in the style of festoons. The outside of the base is ornamented with busts in statuary marble, of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others. Within is contained the mechanical instruments of the late Mr. Ferguson, and the subsequent models in Cork, by Dubourg.

Temple of fortune in Rome.

Sybils temple (or of Vesta) near Tivoli.

Triumphal arch of Titus in Rome.

Virgil's tomb at Paufilippo near Naples.

Sepulchre of Plautius near Tivoli.

Sepulchre of the Scipio family in Rome.

Sepulchre of the Horatii and Curiatii in Rome.

Temple of Health in Rome.

Stone-Henge near Salisbury.

From hence is seen the Apiary, consisting of sixty-four hives, each of which is distinguished in legible characters, by the name of some kingdom, or independent nation, commencing with the north of Europe, afterwards including Asia, Africa, and America, and concluding with the great European islands.

From

From the temple, the arbuscule winds towards the front of the dwelling-house, and leads to the cold bath, formed in a natural excavation of the ground; and flowing incessantly, is conveyed into a basin; near which the arbuscule passes, through the serpentine, into Shakespeare's walk, where a statue of the poet is placed, under a thatched shed, supported by the trunks of eight oak trees, with the branches cropped, and bearing evergreen climbing shrubs. Facing this statue is a reservoir of water, well stored with fish, and its banks are embellished with shrubbery, which is continued along the walk, till the cottage opens to view, supported by the trunks of eighteen trees, entwined with climbing evergreens to their summits, and there meeting in festoons.

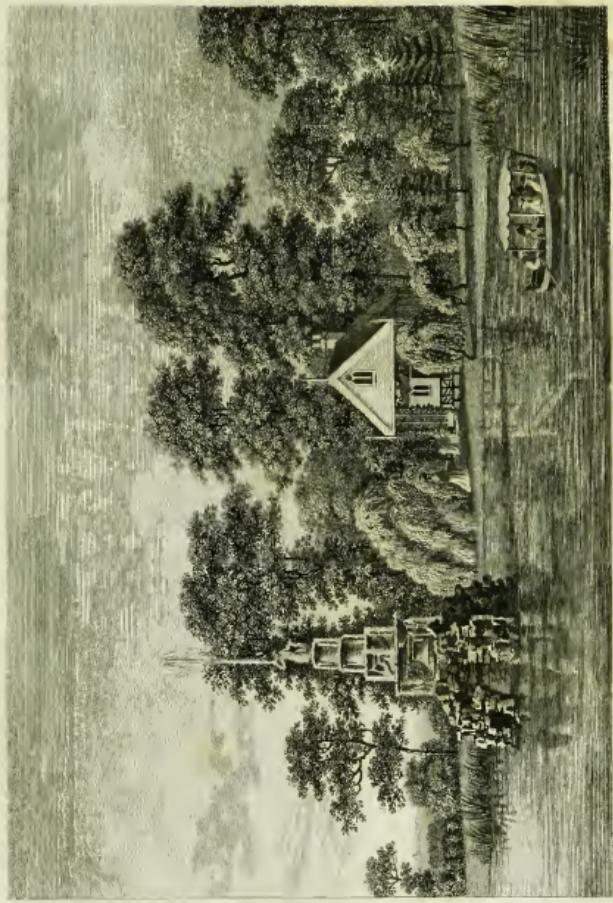
Within this range of oak columns, is the sitting-room, which in consequence of its less dimensions, admits of a walk between it and the oak trunks, and exhibits the form of a colonade. Fronting these are the figures of two griffins, the supporters of the city arms, which were removed hither when the Guildhall of London was new fronted in the year 1790. Facing the cottage is a statue of Venus rising from the water, by Locatelli, and over the door, a representation in alto relievo of the history of Acis and Galatea in statuary marble.

The

The fountain which fronts the cottage, is supplied by pipes under ground from an ample spring, issuing from the summit, and collecting in a sheet of water, or canal, and rising through the centre of an elegant composition in Portland stone, forms the jet d'eau, or fountain, already noticed, which afterwards falling into this reservoir, preserves it in continual agitation: this view is represented in the annexed plate.

From this scenery, a walk leads to the canal or sheet of water just mentioned, which is surrounded with cedars, pines, laurels, and other evergreens. The spring, supplying this canal, through a vase on which reclines a naiad in ornamental stone, gives the name of Camberwell to the village so called.

The dwelling-house, to which we return, is a plain structure, consisting of six rooms on the ground-floor, and of four on each above; the front contains three emblematical figures, in alto relievo, cast in artificial stone, representing *Liberality* on the east end of the house, and *Plenty* on the west; the centre exhibits *Flora*, holding in each hand a festoon of flowers, the right resting on a pedestal.



C. H. W. & Dr Letton's FOUNTAIN and COTTAGE at GROVE HILL, CAMBERWELL, SURREY

Published by the Author, 1830. Price 6/-

The windows on the second story are faced with an open screen of iron balustrades; the top of the front and each wing are capped with balustrades of artificial stone, and the extremities of the wings ornamented with sphinxes.

The entrance of the dwelling-house, on the extremity of the wing facing the east, opens into the hall, which is thirty feet in length, by twenty-six feet in breadth; it is ornamented with Chinese figures, and tables in Chiola. There is also an original painting of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which, since the conflagration of Coudry-House, is supposed to be the only one of that interesting event.

The LIBRARY and MUSEUM occupy the western wing. The former is thirty-nine feet in length, and twenty in breadth, divided into sixteen compartments, with a bust over each, of some distinguished personage, characteristic of the particular science, as

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------|
| 1. Tracts and Pamphlets..... | head | John Wesley. |
| 2. Miscellanies | — | Dryden. |
| 3. Reviews..... | — | Addison. |
| 4. Surgery and Chemistry | — | Pott. |
| 5. Antiquities and Medals..... | — | Stukeley. |

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 6. | Prints and Maps..... | head | Hogarth. |
| 7. | Arts and Sciences | — | Newton. |
| 8. | Divinity and Law | — | Locke. |
| 9. | Dictionaries and Classics..... | — | Bacon. |
| 10. | History and Biography | — | Voltaire. |
| 11. | Poetry..... | — | Milton. |
| 12. | Voyages and Geography..... | — | Rawleigh. |
| 13. | Natural History | — | Boyle, Franklin. |
| 14. | Medicine..... | — | Sydenham. |
| 15. | Medicine and Botany | — | Fothergill. |
| 16. | HortusSiccus and Manuscripts | — | Mead. |

At each end of the library is a chimney-piece, finished in artificial stone: that at the east end has the entablature supported by the figures of FAITH and HOPE, in alto relievo; the tablet, Charity; the friezes, wheat-ears in flutes; the blocks, doves (Holy Spirit) on a Glory. The entablature at the west end is supported by FLORA and POMONA; the tablet, a Grecian wedding; the friezes, wheat-ears in flutes; blocks, bow and quiver on a myrtle wreath.

The library contains about six thousand volumes of books; cabinets of shells, insects, and various subjects of natural history;

*A. Ruth View of a Villa at GROVE HILL, CAMBERWELL, SURREY, belonging to John Cadeley Tatton, M.D.
To whom this Plate is most kindly inscribed by his most obedient servant James Edward*



Anne J. Ruth

Holland Augt.

history; the specimens of woods and of ambers are extensive and valuable, as well as the collection of engravings, catalogues of which are preserved for inspection; the hortus siccus, or collection of dried plants, occupy sixty volumes. The orrery constructed by Ferguson, is in this apartment, with other philosophical instruments.

On the south front of the dwelling-house, exhibited in the annexed engraving, are representations of the seasons in alto relievo.

SPRING—a naked boy sitting, holding in the left-hand a basket of flowers, on one side the zodiac sign, Aries.

SUMMER—a boy kneeling, holding a drop of fruit; the zodiac sign, Libra.

AUTUMN—a boy lying among wheat, with a fickle in one hand; zodiac sign, Cancer.

WINTER—a boy putting on skates; the zodiac sign, Capricornus.

On the other wing, forming the outside southern wall of the hall, are the following tablets also in alto relievo.

ARTS—Musick, painting, and architecture.

COMMERCE—Neptune and Triton, joining plenty and wealth; ships on the back ground.

PEACE and PLENTY—Olive branch and cornucopia.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE—Loom and sheep.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAWS—Uniting liberty and military power.

TRUTH—unveiling herself, and Prudence holding a mirror.

In the centre of these is placed, a larger tablet, representing the great pyramid of Egypt, which appears at a distance, and forms the back ground, skirted by a palm. The principal figure is the Isis of Sais, and on each side is a sphinx, emblematic of mystery; under the Isis is a serpent, representing eternity, in a circular form, including the following inscription:

ΕΓΩ

ΕΙΜΙ ΠΑΝ ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ
 ΚΑΙ ΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ,
 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΠΛΟΝ
 ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΠΩ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ
 ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΨΕΝ. *

The Isis of Sais was supposed to be the revealer of the mysteries of Nature, and to have been an universal benefactress; but more especially to have presided over Medicine. This science she was said to have invented, and to have first discovered the salutary use of drugs and minerals, and the essence of all beneficial plants.

The enumeration of the pieces of ornamental stone, is more particularly detailed, in order to excite inquiries after this useful manufactory, and to promote its more general use.

The library opens by a glass-door into the garden through the green-house; and by another door into the museum or repository for natural history and other curiosities. The marble

* I am whatever is, or has been, and will be; and no mortal has hitherto drawn aside my veil.

chimney-piece in this room is carved in shells, equal to fine natural specimens, with a centre tablet representing a water nymph; and on each side is a cabinet of medals and coins.

A splendid collection of ores and minerals occupies two sides of this museum, catalogues of which are kept for inspection. The specimens of Cornu Ammonis are likewise very considerable, as well as those of fossils in an adjoining room or smaller museum.

The propensity to a residence on the south side of the metropolis, is perhaps more the result of experience than caprice. Physicians have remarked, that for three-fourths of the year, the wind blows from the south towards London, and consequently for that period, the air is as pure as the most rural situation can afford; and the three months in which the north wind prevails, constitute the winter season, when the severity of the weather draws the company from their country retreats to the town.

It must appear a matter of surprise, to a person who cursorily considers the scite of London, that a villa on the south side of the Thames, little more than three miles from each of the three

three city bridges, and which may be seen from that of Black-Friars, and from the transverse streets of the Strand, should afford a prospect of above two hundred miles in circumference. In front indeed, the city presents itself, but the eye soon passes over this grand display of human elegance and wealth, to the summits of those hills where Hampstead, Highgate, and other hamlets are scattered ; among which Caen-Wood and various charming seats are interspersed ; beyond these, Harrow on the Hill and its lofty spire arise ; and wandering towards the palace of Windsor, and passing along the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, enjoys an extensive view of Essex ; and crossing the Thames, returns on the East by Shooter's-Hill and Greenwich. The South is bounded by Sydenham-Hills and Norwood ; whilst the West takes in Chelsea, and the upper part of the Thames above the bridges. In this range of view five Telegraphs may be distinctly seen, by the eye alone.

The extensive and picturesque views from the point of the hill, are heightened by the various objects which the Thames daily affords, with the failing and varied disposition of the numerous shipping, and combine naval grandeur and rural elegance, no where equalled in the world, being indisputably the richest scenery that ever was afforded to the sight.

From

From hence even the evening scenery presents peculiar beauty; whilst the stars of the firmament form a canopy, the innumerable lights of the metropolis are extended beneath like a luminous carpet, and pierce the darkness of night with glittering radiance.

The chaste and elegant poet, the late John Scott, Esq. upon viewing the scenery from Grove-Hill, which a clear day exhibited, produced the following descriptive eulogy; which evinces at the same time the sensibility of his own heart.

Where Grove-Hill shows thy villa fair,
 But lately there, my Friend, with thee
 'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share—
 The social hour of converse free;
 To mark the arrangement of thy ground,
 And all the pleasing prospect round,
 Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still were found.

There, as the impending cloud of smoke
 Fled various from the varying gale,
 Full on the view fresh objects broke
 Along the extensive peopled vale,

Beside

Beside Thameſis bending ſtream,
 From ancient Lambeth's weſt extreme,
 To Limehouſe, glittering in the evening beam.

And now and then the glancing eye,
 Caught glimpse of spots remoter ſtill,
 On Hampſtead's ſtreet-clad ſlope ſo high,
 Or Harrow's far conſpicuous hill;
 Or eaſtward wander'd to explore
 All Peckham's pleafant level o'er,
 To buſy Deptford's veſſel-crowded ſhore.

Or fought that ſouthern landscape's bound,
 Thoſe fwelling mounts—one ſmooth and green,
 And one with oaken coverts crown'd,
 And one where ſcattering trees are feen.
 'Twas theſe with ſummer's radiance bright,
 That gave my earliest youth delight ;
 Of rural ſcenes the firſt that met my fight.

That buſineſs with fatiguing cares,
 For this delightful ſeat of thine,
 Such scanty ſtore of moments ſpares,
 Say, Friend, shall I for thee repine ?

Were it the commerce of the main,
 Or culture of the teeming plain,
 From blame or pity I should scarce refrain.

But O ! to alleviate human woes,
 To banish sickness, banish pain,
 To give the sleepless eye repose,
 The nerveless arm, its strength again ;
 From parent eyes to dry the tear,
 The wife's distressful thought to cheer,
 And end the husband's and the lover's fear.

Where want fits pining, faint and ill,
 To lend thy kind unpurchas'd aid,
 And hear the exertions of thy skill
 With many a grateful blessing paid—
 'Tis luxury to the feeling heart,
 Beyond what social hours impart,
 Or nature's beauteous scenes, or curious works of art.

In contemplating the arrangement and œconomy of the garden and premises now described, with the various views presented

presented to the sight, we may gratefully celebrate the enjoyments which cultivation offers to the industry of man. They are the blessings of the universal Creator, who decreed, “in ‘the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;’” and beneficent are the terms: since labour invigorates man, whose origin is the dust, which he renders prolific by the sweat of his brow, and to which, ultimately, he must restore whatever originally was thence derived.

Beneficent in an higher degree, as affording to the mind those beauties which gratify intellect, improve the understanding, and inspire the gratitude of a dependent being, whose humility ought to increase with the increase of blessings: “How much oweſt thou unto the Lord?” is an interesting question that ſhould ever dwell near the heart of man. He that receives great favours is the greater debtor, and he that owes much has stronger calls to exercise humility, and all those virtues which conduce to the convenience, the comfort, and happiness of others. May this ſentiment inspire the affluent with charity, the great with humility, and the poor with ſubmission: for “unto whomſoever much is given, of him ſhall be much required.”

(A)

A CATALOGUE

OF

F R U I T T R E E S,

IN THE GARDENS.

Those with F prefixed are in Forcing-Houses.

APRICOT.

Dunmore.....	1
Masculine	1
Moor-Park	4
Orange	2
Roman.....	1
Turkey.....	1
	— 10

PEACH.

Admirable late.....	1
scarlet.....	1
F Avant Neal's	1
F purple	1
Carolina Lemon Clingstone	1
Catharine.....	2
F George Royal	2
F Grimwood	1
.....	2
purple.....	1
F Magdalen red	1
ditto.....	4

F Mignon melitta

F French

Montauban.....

Mountain double

F Native violet

F Noblesse.....

.....

Purple, early.....

— 31

NECTARINE.

Brugnon.....	2
El rouge	2
F Murray's	2
F Newington.....	4
.....	2
Peterborough.....	2
F Roman	6
.....	8
Violet, native	1

— 29

GRAPE.

GRAPE.

F	Aleppo	1
F	Cluster, black	2
F	Frontiniac, black	2
F	——— grey	1
F	——— red.....	4
F	——— white	1
F	Hamburg, black	10
	———	1
F	——— red.....	4
F	Morocco, black	2
F	Muscadine, black.....	1
	———	2
F	——— royal	4
F	Portugal, large black.....	5
F	Tokay, flame-coloured	1
	Sweet Water.....	1
F	White muscat Alexandria	2
	— 44	

APPLE.

Franklin's Golden-Pippin	8
Golden-Russet.....	6
Arrow's Incomparable	3
	— 17
Arbutum.....	200

CHERRY.

Morello.....	22
Duke May	4
—— Royal	1
	— 27

PEAR.

De Auch.....	1
Bergamot, Autumn	2
——— Ganfell's.....	4
——— Orange	2
Beurre, brown.....	6
Chaumontelle	11
Colmar.....	5
Crafane	1
St. Germain	3
Seven Elbow	1
Superb North's	2
Turtin	2
Jergonelle.....	2
	— 42

PLUM.

Gage, blue.....	1
—— green.....	3
——— French	1
Imperatrice	5
Orleans.....	6
Pococe de Tour	2
Vine Sour.....	1
Semiana	3
Catharine.....	1
	— 23

FIG.

Common cultivated	2
Great blue.....	1
Turkey	1
Ischia, green	1
	— 5



(B)

A CATALOGUE OF PLANTS.

HUMBLE as this Catalogue, chiefly of European Plants, may be, its insertion may enable an Horticulturist to procure cuttings or roots of plants which he may not possess, as well as to confer similar favours where it may not prove detrimental to his own collection. The same circumstances may be applicable to the Catalogue of Fruit-Trees.

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
ACHILLEA,	Ageratum, Millefolium, tomentosa,	19	2	MILFOIL.
				Maudlin, or sweet Yarrow or common white woolly
ACONITUM,	Anthora, lycoctonum, Napellus, uncinatum,	13	3	WOLF'S BANE.
				wholefome great yellow Monk's hood, or common American
ACTAEA,	racemosa, spicata,	13	1	HERB CHRISTOPHER.
				black snake-root, or American common black berried
ADONIS,	vernalis,	13	7	ADONIS.
				perennial, or spring
ADOXA,	Moschatellina,	8	4	MOSCHATEL.
				tuberous
AGRIMONIA,	Eupatoria, odorata, repens,	11	2	AGRIMONY.
				common sweet-scented creeping
AGROSTEMMA,	Coronaria, fl. plenis,	10	4	CAMPION.
				double rose
AJUGA,	alpina, reptans,	14	1	BUGLE.
				Alpine common
				ALCEA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
ALCEA,	rosea,	16	7	HOLLY-HOCK.
ALCHEMILLA,	vulgaris,	4	1	LADY'S MANTLE.
ALLIUM,	arenarium, Moly, obliquum, roseum, Viñonialis,	6	1	GARLICK.
ALTHAEA,	cannabina, officinalis,	16	7	MARSH-MALLOW.
ALYSSUM,	montanum,	15	1	MAD-WORT.
AMARYLLIS,	Belladonna, lutea,	6	1	AMARYLLIS.
ANACALLIS,	tenella,	5	1	PIMPERNEL.
ANEMONE,	coronaria, Hepatica, fl. cerul pl. rubro pleno, sylvestris,	13	7	ANEMONE.
ANTHERICUM,	Liliastrum,	6	1	ANTHERICUM OR SPIDER-WORT.
ANTHYLLIS,	montana, Vulneraria,	17	4	ANTHYLLIS OR SILVER-BUSH.
AQUILEGIA,	vulgaris,	13	5	COLUMBINE.
ARABIS,	alpina, bellidifolia,	15	2	WALL-CRESS.
ARENARIA,	verna,	10	3	SANDWORT.
ARISTOLOCHIA,	clematitis,	20	5	BIRTHWORT.
				ARTEMESIA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
ARTEMESIA,	glacialis, maritima, pontica,	19	2	MUGWORT. shining sea-wormwood Roman wormwood
ASARUM,	canadense, europaeum,	11	1	ASARABACCA. Canadian common
ASCLEPIAS,	fyriaca,	5	2	SWALLOW-WORT.
ASPERULA,	odorata, tinctoria,	4	1	WOODROOF. sweet-scented narrow-leaved
ASPHODELUS,	luteus,	6	1	ASPHODEL. yellow
ASPLENUIM,	Adiantum nigrum, Scolopendrium, Trichomanes, viride,	24	1	SPLEENWORT. black maidenhair hart's tongue common maidenhair green
ASTER,	Amellus, diffusus, luteus,	19	2	STAR-WORT. Italian diffuse red-flowered yellow-flowered
ASTRAGALUS,	auftriacus, glycyphyllos, hypoglottis, monspessulanus,	17	4	MILK-VETCH. Austrian liquorice purple mountain Montpelier
ASTRANTIA,	major,	5	2	MASTER-WORT. great black
ATRIPLEX,	Portulacoides,	23	1	ORACHE. dwarf shrubby
AVENA,	elatior, sterilis,	3	2	OAT-GRASS. tall bearded
BETONICA,	incana, stricta,	14	1	BETONY. hoary Danish
		H		BORAGO,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
BORAGO,	orientalis,	5	1	BORAGE.
BUNIAS,	orientalis,	15	2	BUNIAS.
BUPHTHALMUM,	grandiflorum,	19	2	OX-EYE.
BUTOMUS,	umbellatus,	9	3	RUSH.
CACALIA,		19	1	CACALIA, OR FOREIGN COLTS-FOOT.
	alpina,			alpine
	haftata,			spear-leaved
	fuaveoleus,			sweet-scented
CAMPANULA,	patula,	5	1	BELL-FLOWER.
	rotundifolia,			spreading
CARDAMINE,	asarifolia,	15	2	LADY'S-SMOCK.
	trifolia,			heart-leaved
CARDUUS,	tataricus,	19	1	THISTLE.
CAREX,	acuta,	21	3	CAREX.
	flava,			yellow
	hirta,			hairy
	paniculata,			panicled
	pilulifera,			ball-bearing
	vulpina,			great
CENTAUREA,	montana,	19	3	CENTAURY.
CERASTIUM,	tomentosum,	10	4	CERASTIUM.
CHELIDONIUM,	corniculatum,	13	1	CELANDINE.
	majus,			red, or horned poppy
CHERLERIA,	fedoides,	10	3	CHERLERIA.
CHIONANTHUS,	alpinus,	2	1	FRINGE-TREE.
				CHRYSOCOMA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
CHRYSOCOMA,	Linosyris,	19	1	GOLDY-LOCKS.
CIRCÆA,	alpina,	2	1	NIGHTSHADE.
CISTUS,	Helianthemum,	13	1	CISTUS.
CLEMATIS,	integritolia, rectia,	13	7	VIRGIN'S-BOWER.
CNICUS,	oleraceus,	19	1	CNICUS.
CONVALLARIA,	majalis, multiflora, polygonatum,	6	1	LILY OF THE VALLEY.
CORYSPERMUM,	hyssopifolium,	1	2	TICK-SEED.
CORONILLA,	varia,	17	4	CORONILLA.
CREPIS,	Sibirica,	19	1	CREPIS.
CYCLAMEN,	europæum,	5	1	CYCLAMEN.
CYNARA,	fcolymus,	19	1	ARTICHOKE.
CYNOGLOSSUM,	officinale,	5	1	HOUND'S TONGUE.
CYNOSURUS,	cœruleus, cristatus,	3	2	DOG'S TAIL-GRASS.
DELPHINIUM,	elatum,	13	3	LARKSPUR.
DIANTHUS,	deltoides,	10	2	PINK.
DICTAMNUS,	albus Var. flore rubro,	10	1	FRAXINELLA.
DIGITALIS,	purpurea,	14	2	Fox-GLOVE.
DIPSACUS,	fullonum,	4	1	TEASEL.
				DISANDRA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
DISANDRA,	prostrata,	7	1	DISANDRA.
DORONICUM,	Pardalianches,	19	2	LEOPARD'S BANE.
DRACOCEPHALUM,	Ruyfchiana, fibericum, virginianum,	14	1	DRAGON'S HEAD.
DRYAS,	octopetala,	12	5	DRYAS.
FRAGARIA,	monophylla, sterilis, vesca,	12	5	STRAWBERRY.
FRITILLARIA,	imperialis, Meleagris, persica,	6	1	FRITILLARY.
FUMARIA,	bulbofa, <i>variet.</i> cava, <i>variet.</i> solidia, lutea,	17	2	FUMITORY.
GALANTHUS,	nivalis,	6	1	SNOW-DROP.
GENTIANA,	acaulis,	5	1	GENTIAN.
GERANIUM,	aconitifolium, lividum, macrorhizum, nodofum, palustre, phœnum, pratense, reflexum, sanguineum, sylvaticum,	16	4	CRANE'S BILL.
				GEUM,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
<i>GEUM,</i>	<i>rivale,</i> <i>urbanum,</i>	.12	5	water common
<i>GLADIOLUS,</i>	<i>bizantinus,</i> <i>communis,</i>	3	1	bizantine common red
<i>GLOBULARIA,</i>	<i>nudicaulis,</i>	4	1	naked-stalked
<i>GLYCINE,</i>	<i>Apios,</i>	17	4	GLYCINE.
<i>GLYCYRRHIZA,</i>	<i>glabra,</i>	17	4	LIQUORICE.
<i>GNAPHALIUM,</i>	<i>alpinum,</i> <i>margaritaceum,</i> <i>plantagineum,</i>	19	2	EVERLASTING.
<i>GRATIOLA,</i>	<i>officinalis,</i>	2	1	<i>GRATIOLA,</i> or HEDGE-HYSSOP. hedge-hyssop
<i>GYPSOPHILA,</i>	<i>prostrata,</i> <i>repens,</i>	10	2	GYPSOPHILA.
<i>HEDYSARUM,</i>	<i>canadense,</i> <i>coronarium,</i> <i>violaceum,</i>	17	4	HEDYSARUM.
<i>HELIANTHUS,</i>	<i>multiflorus,</i> <i>tuberofus,</i>	19	3	SUN-FLOWER. many-flowered perennial tuberous-rooted, or Jerusalem artichoke
<i>HELLEBORUS,</i>	<i>viridis,</i>	13	7	HELLEBORE.
<i>HEMEROCALLIS,</i>	<i>flava,</i> <i>fulva,</i>	6	1	DAY-LILY.
<i>HESPERIS,</i>	<i>matronalis,</i>	15	2	GARDEN-ROCKET.
<i>HIBISCUS,</i>	<i>palufris,</i>	16	7	HIBISCUS. marsh

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
HIERACEUM,	amplexicaule, aurantiacum, cymosum, porrifolium, fabaudum, villosum,	19	1	HAWK-WEEED.
HIPPURIS,	vulgaris,	1	1	HIPPURIS.
HOLCUS,	lanatus, mollis, odoratus,	23	1	HOLCUS.
HUMULUS,	lupulus,	22	5	HOPS.
HYDROPHYLLUM,	virginicum,	5	1	WATER LEAF.
HYACINTHUS,	racemosus,	6	1	HYACINTH.
HYPERICUM,	Androfænum, canadense, hircinum, hirsutum, perfoliatum, pulchrum, pyramidalum, quadrangulum,	18	4	ST. JOHN'S WORT.
IBERIS,	faxatilis, semperflorens,	15	1	CANDY-TUFT.
INULA,	Helenium,	19	2	ELECAMPAPE.
IRIS,	fœtidissima, germanica, pumila, siberica, spuria,	3	1	IRIS.

IRIS,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
IRIS,	variegata, vericolor,			variegated various coloured IRIS.
ISATIS,	tinctoria,	15	2	common dyer's WOAD.
JUNCUS,	niveus,	6	1	white-flowered RUSH.
LAMIUM,	rugosum,	14	1	wrinkled ARCHANGEL.
LATHYRUS,	pisiformis, fylvestris,	17	4	Siberian wild LATHYRUS.
LUCOJUM,	aestivum,	6	1	summer SNOW-DROP.
LEONURUS,	tartaricus,	14	1	Tartarian MOTHER-WORT.
LEPIDIUM,	Iberis,	15	1	bushy PEPPER-WORT.
LILIUM,	bulbiferum, candidum, chalcedonicum, Martagon,	6	1	orange common white scarlet Martagon purple Martagon LILY.
LITHOSPERMUM,	officinale, orientale, purpuro-caeruleum,	5	1	officinal yellow creeping GROMWELL.
LITTORELLA,	lacustris,	21	4	small LITTORELLA.
LUPINUS,	perennis,	17	4	perennial LUPINE.
LYCHNIS,	chalcedonica, dioica,	10	4	scarlet single-flowered red LYCHNIS.
LYSIMACHIA,	vulgaris,	5	1	common LOOSE-STRIPE.
MALVA,	Alcea,	16	7	verbain MALLOW.
MEDICAGO,	fativa,	17	4	cultivated, or Lucern MEDICK.
				MERCURIALIS,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
MERCURIALIS,	perennis,	22	8	MERCURY.
MITELLA,	diphylla,	10	2	MITELLA.
MŒHRINGIA,	miscofa,	8	2	MŒHRINGIA.
MYAGRUM,	perenne,	15	1	GOLD OF PLEASURE.
NAPÆA,	lævis,	22	12	NAPÆA.
	scabra,			
NARCISSUS,	angustifolius,	6	1	NARCISSUS.
	bicolor,			
	Bulbocodium,			
	æstivus,			
	Jonquilla,			
	majalis,			
	minor,			
	odorus,			
	orientalis,			
	poeticus,			
	Tazetta,			
	triandrus,			
NEPETA,		14	1	CAT-MINT.
	violacea,			
ŒNANTHE,		5	2	WATER DROP-WORT.
	crocata,			
ŒNOTHERA,		8	1	ŒNOTHERA.
	biennis,			
	fruticosa,			
	grandiflora,			
	parviflora,			
	pumila,			
ONOCLEA,		24	1	ONOCLEA.
	sensibilis,			
ONONIS,		17	4	RESTHARROW.
	arvensis,			
	hircina,			
	spinosa,			
				ONOPORDUM,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
<i>ONOPORDUM,</i>	<i>deltoides,</i>	19	1	<i>ONOPORDUM.</i>
				Siberian
<i>OPHIOGLOSSUM,</i>	<i>vulgatum,</i>	24	1	<i>ADDER'S TONGUE.</i>
				common
<i>ORIGANUM,</i>	<i>vulgare,</i>	14	1	<i>MARJORUM.</i>
				common
<i>ORNITHOGALUM,</i>	<i>nutans,</i>	6	1	<i>STAR OF BETHLEHEM.</i>
	<i>umbellatum,</i>			Neapolitan umbelled
<i>OROBUS,</i>		17	4	<i>BITTER-VETCH.</i>
	<i>pyrenaicus,</i>			Pyrenean
	<i>tuberofus,</i>			tuberous
	<i>vernus,</i>			spring
<i>OSMUNDA,</i>	<i>spicant,</i>	24	1	<i>OSMUNDA.</i>
	<i>Struthiopteris,</i>			rough spleen-wort Rufian
<i>OXALIS,</i>	<i>Acetocella,</i>	10	4	<i>WOOD-SORRELL.</i>
<i>PÆONIA,</i>	<i>officinalis,</i>	13	2	<i>PEONY.</i>
	<i>tenuifolia,</i>			common flender-leaved
<i>PAPAVER,</i>	<i>orientale,</i>	13	1	<i>POPPY.</i>
<i>PARIETARIA,</i>	<i>officinalis,</i>	23	1	<i>PELLITORY.</i>
<i>PELTARIA,</i>	<i>alliacea,</i>	15	1	<i>PELTARIA.</i>
<i>PISUM,</i>	<i>maritimum,</i>	17	4	<i>PEA.</i>
<i>PLANTAGO,</i>	<i>maxima,</i>	4	1	<i>PLANTAIN.</i>
<i>PODOPHYLLUM,</i>	<i>dentatum,</i>	13	1	<i>MAY-APPLE.</i>
<i>POLYGALA,</i>	<i>austriaca,</i>	17	3	<i>MILK-WORT.</i>
	<i>Chamæbuxus,</i>			Austrian box-leaved
<i>POLYGONUM,</i>	<i>amphibium,</i>	8	3	<i>POLYGONUM.</i>
	<i>Bistorta,</i>			amphibious great Bistort, or snakewood
		K		<i>POLYGONUM,</i>

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
POLYGONUM,		8	3	POLYGONUM.
	divaricatum,			divaricated
	frutescens,			shrubby
	viviparum,			viviparous, or small Bistort
POLYPODIUM,		24	1	POLYPODY.
	crifatum,			crested
	Dryapteris,			branched
	Filix femina,			female
	— mas,			male
	fragile,			brittle
	Phegopteris,			wood
	spinulosum,			prickly
POTENTILLA,		12	5	CINQUE-FOIL.
	alba,			white
	anferina,			silvery
	aurea,			golden
	bifurca,			bifid-leaved
	grandiflora,			large-flowered
	multifida,			multifid
	feracea,			filky
	tridentata,			trifid-leaved
POTERIUM,		21	8	BURNET.
	hybridum,			sweet
	Sanguisorba,			common
PRENANTHES,		19	1	PRENAUTHES.
	purpurea,			purple
PULMONARIA,		5	1	LUNG-WORT.
	angustifolia,			narrow-leaved
	officinalis,			common
RANUNCULUS,		13	7	CROW-FOOT.
	aconitifolius,			double aconite-leaved
	gramineus,			grafs-leaved
RESEDA,		11	3	RESEDA.
	Luteola,			Dyer's
RHEUM,		9	2	RHUBARB.
	compactum,			thick-leaved
	hybridum,			bastard
	Rhaponticum,			rhapontic
	Ribes,			warted-leaved
	undulatum,			waved-leaved
				RHODIOLA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
RHODIOLA,	rosea,	22	7	RHODIOLA.
RUBIA,	tinctorum,	4	1	MADDER.
RUDBECKIA,	laciniata,	19	3	RUDBECKIA.
RUSCUS,	Hypophyllum,	22	13	BUTCHER'S BROOM.
SAGINA,	procumbens,	4	3	PEARL-WORT.
SALVIA,	vulcosa,	2	1	SAGE.
	verticillata,			
SANGUINARIA,	canadenfis,	13	1	SANGUINARIA.
SAPONARIA,	hybrida,	10	2	SOAP-WORT.
	officinalis,			
SURURUS,	ceruuus,	7	3	SURURUS.
SAXIFRAGA,	bryoides,	10	2	SAXIFRAGE.
	cordifolia,			
	Cotyledon,			
	craassifolia,			
	cuncifolia,			
	geranioides,			
	grænlandica,			
	petræa,			
	penfylvanica,			
	farmentofa,			
	stellaris,			
	umbrofa,			
SCABIOSA,		4	1	SCABIOUS.
	alpina,			
	argentea,			
	Succisa,			
SCANDIX,	odorata,	5	2	MYRRH.
				SCILLA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
SCILLA,	amæna,	6	1	SQUIL.
SCIRPUS,	sylvaticus,	3	1	CLUB-RUSH.
SCUTELLARIA,	alpina,	14	1	SCULL-CAP.
SEDUM,	acre,	10	4	ORPINE.
	Aizoon,			yellow stone-crop
	albidum,			common white
	Anacampferos,			evergreen
	Anglicum,			English stone-crop
	dafyphyllum,			round-leaved stone-crop
	deficiens,			deficient
	hybridum,			germander-leaved
	populifolium,			poplar-leaved
	Telephium,			common white
	virens,			green
SEMPERVIVUM,	globiferum,	11	5	HOUSELEEK.
	hirtum,			globular
	montanum,			hairy
	fediforme,			mountain
	tectorum,			stone-crop-leaved
				common
SERRATULA,	alpina,	19	1	SAW-WORT.
	præalta,			mountain
				tall
SESELI,	montanum,	5	2	MEADOW-WORT.
SIBTHORPIA,	europaea,	14	2	MONEY-WORT.
SIDERITIS,	scordioides,	14	1	IRON-WORT.
SISYMBRIUM,	pyrenaicum,	15	2	SISYMBRIUM.
SOLIDAGO,	alpera,	19	2	GOLDEN-ROD.
	cambrica,			rough-leaved
				Welsh
				SONCHUS,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
SONCHUS,	fibericus,	19	1	WILLOW-THISTLE. SOW-THISTLE.
SPARGANIUM,	ramosum,	21	3	BUR-REED.
SPIRÆA,	aruncus, Filipendula, Ulmaria,	12	4	SPIRÆA.
SWERTZIA,	perennis,	5	2	SWERTZIA.
TANACETUM,	Balsamita,	19	2	TANSY.
TEUCRIUM,	Chamædrys, Scorodonia,	14	1	GERMANDER.
THALICTRUM,	cornuti, nigricans,	13	7	MEADOW-RUE.
TIARELLA,	cordifolia,	10	2	TIARELLA.
TORMENTILLA,	erecta, officinalis,	12	5	TORMENTIL.
TRADESCANTIA,	virginiana,	6	1	SPIDER-WORT.
TRAGOPAGON,	majus,	19	1	GOAT'S BEARD.
TRIGLOCHIN,	maritimum, palustre,	6	3	TRIGLOCHIN.
TRIPSACUM,	dactyloides,	21	3	TRIPSACUM.
TROLLIUS,	asiaticus, europæus,	13	7	GLOBE-FLOWER.
TYPHA,	latifolia,	21	3	CAT'S TAIL.
URTICA,	canadenfis,	21	4	NETTLE. URTICA.
		L.		

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
URTICA,	cylindrica,	21	4	NETTLE.
	gracilis,			
UVULARIA,	amplexifolia,	6	1	UVULARIA.
VALANTIA,	cruciata,	23	1	CROSS-WORT.
	glabra,			
VALERIANA,	officinalis,	3	1	VALERIAN.
VERATRUM,	nigrum,	23	1	HELEBORE.
VERBENA,	haetata,			
VERONICA,	hybrida,	2	1	SPEEDWELL.
VICIA,	caffubica,			
	Cracca,			
	dumitorum,			
	Sylvatica,			
VIOLA,	hirta,	19	6	VIOLET.
	montana,			
	odorata,			

There are likewise interspersed in the Pleasure-Garden and Arbustum, the following AMERICAN TREES and SHRUBS.

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
ACER,		23	1	MAPLE.
	negundo,			ash-leaved
	rubrum,			scarlet-flowered
	faccharinum,			fugar
AGAVE,	virginica,	6	1	GREAT AMERICAN ALOE, or AGAVE, Virginian
ANDROMEDA,	calyculata,	10	1	ANDROMEDA.
	pilulifera,			globe-flowered box-leaved ball-bearing
ARALEA,	racemosa,	5	5	ARALEA, or ANGELICA-TREE.
	spinosa,			berry-bearing thorny Virginian
ARISTOLOCHIA,	frutescens,	20	5	BIRTHWORT.
ASCLEPIAS,	tuberosa,	5	2	SWALLOW-WORT.
ASTRAGALUS,	carolinianus,	17	4	MILK-VETCH.
AZALEA,		5	1	AZALEA.
	alba,			early white
	coccinea,			scarlet
	rutilans,			deep red
	viscosa,			common white
BETULA,	nigra,	21	4	BIRCH-TREE.
				black
BIGNONIA,	catalpa,	14	2	TRUMPET-FLOWER.
				catalpa, or tree bignonia
CALYCANTHUS,	floridus,	12	5	ALL-SPICE.
	Betulus,	21	8	HORN-BEAM.
				CASSIA,
				common

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
<i>CASSIA,</i>	<i>marilandica,</i>	10	1	<i>CASSIA.</i> Maryland
<i>CELASTRUS,</i>	<i>scandens,</i>	5	1	<i>STAFF-TREE.</i> climbing
<i>CELTIS,</i>	<i>occidentalis,</i>	23	1	<i>NETTLE-TREE.</i> American
<i>CLETHRÆ,</i>	<i>alnifolia,</i>	10	1	<i>CLETHRÆ.</i> smooth alder-leaved
<i>COREOPSIS,</i>	<i>alternifolia,</i>	19	3	<i>COREOPSIS, or TICK-SEEDED SUN-</i> <i>FLOWER.</i>
	<i>tripteris,</i>			alternate-leaved Virginian
	<i>verticillata,</i>		5	three-leaved American whorled-leaved
<i>CORNUS,</i>	<i>angustifolia,</i>	4	1	<i>DOG-WOOD.</i> narrow-leaved
	<i>florida,</i>			great-flowered
	<i>frustra,</i>			upright
<i>CYPRESSUS,</i>	<i>Thyoides,</i>	21	9	<i>CYPRESS-TREE.</i> white cedar
<i>DIRCA,</i>	<i>palustris,</i>	8	1	<i>LEATHER-WOOD.</i> marsh
<i>EUONYMUS,</i>	<i>latifolius,</i>	5	1	<i>SPINDLE-TREE.</i> broad-leaved
<i>FAGUS,</i>	<i>Caestanea,</i>	21	8	<i>CHESNUT-TREE.</i> common
	<i>sylvatica,</i>			common Beech-tree
<i>FOTHERGILLA,</i>	<i>alnifolia,</i>	13	2	<i>FOTHERGILLA.</i> alder-leaved
<i>FRAXINUS,</i>	<i>nigra,</i>	23	2	<i>ASH.</i> black
	<i>americana,</i>			American
<i>GORDONIA,</i>	<i>Franklini,</i>	16	6	<i>GORDONIA.</i> Franklin's
<i>GAULTHERIA,</i>	<i>procumbens,</i>	10	1	<i>GAULTHERIA.</i> trailing
<i>HELLEBORUS,</i>	<i>viridis,</i>	13	7	<i>HELLEBORE.</i> green
<i>HEILONIAS,</i>	<i>bullata,</i>	6	3	<i>HEILONIAS.</i> spear-leaved
				<i>HEUCHERA,</i>

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
HEUCHERA,	americana,	5	2	HEUCHERA.
HYDRANGEA,	arborescens,	10	2	HYDRANGEA.
ILEX,	canadenfis,	4	3	HOLLY.
ITEA,	virginica,	5	1	ITEA.
JUGLANS,	alba,	21	8	WALNUT-TREE.
	angustifolia,			
JUNIPERUS,	virginiana,	22	12	JUNIPER.
KALMIA,	angustifolia,	10	1	KALMIA.
	latisolia,			
LAURUS,	Benzoin,	9	1	LAUREL.
LEDUM,	palustre,	10	1	LEDUM.
	thymifolium,			
LIQUIDAMBAR,	flyracillua,	21	8	LIQUIDAMBAR.
LIRIODENDRON,	Tulipifera,	13	7	TULIP-TREE.
LONICERA,	dioica,	5	1	HONEYSUCKLE.
	grata,			
	femperfervrens,			
MAGNOLIA,	major,	13	7	MAGNOLIA.
	acuminata,			
	ferruginea,			
	glauca,			
	grandiflora,			
	longifolia,			
	tripetala,			
MESPILUS,	canadenfis,	12	4	MESPILUS.
		M		MESPILUS,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
MESPILUS,	nigra pumila,	12	4	MESPILUS.
MITCHELLA,	repens,	4	1	MITCHELLA.
MONARDA,	didyma, fistulosa,	2	1	MONARDA.
MORUS,	rubra,	21	4	MULBERRY-TREE.
MYRICA,	cerifera,	22	4	CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE.
NYSSA,	integrifolia, denticulata,	23	2	TUPELO.
PHILADELPHUS,	inodorus,	12	1	NEW-ZEALAND-TEA.
PHLOX,	corolina, maculata, ovata, paniculata, suaveolens, subulata,	5	1	LYCHNIDEA, or BASTARD-LYCHNIS. Carolina shining-leaved spotted-flaked Virginia egg-shaped panicked American white-flowered awl-shaped
PINUS,	abies americana, Balsamica,	21	9	PINE-TREE.
PLATANUS,	occidentalis,	21	8	PLANE-TREE.
PRUNUS,	cerasus, canadenfis,	12	1	CHERRY-TREE.
PYROLA,	maculata, rotundifolia, umbellata,	10	1	WINTER-GREEN.
RHODODENDRON,	ferrugineum, maximum, ponticum,	10	1	RHODODENDRON.
				ROBINIA,

GENUS.	SPECIES.	C.	O.	ENGLISH NAMES.
ROBINIA,	hispidæ,	17	4	rose-acacia
RUBUS,	odoratus,	12	5	flowering raspberry
SAMBUCUS,	nigra,	5	3	common black-berried
	rubra,			red-berried
SOPHORA,	tinctoria,	10	1	SOPHORA.
SPIGELIA,	marilandica,	5	1	WORM-GRASS.
THUJA,	occidentalis,	21	9	ARBOR-VITÆ-TREE.
ULMUS,	americana,	5	2	ELM.
VACCINIUM,	frondosum, refinatum, viride,	8	1	WHORTLE-BERRY.
VIBURNUM,	alnifolium, dentatum, spinatum,	5	3	LAURESTINE.



In a former edition notes were added to explain some horticultural subjects, but since this period so much interesting information has been communicated by SPEECHLY on Vines, BUCKNALL on Orchards, and FORSYTH on every department of Horticulture, as to render the reprinting of these notes superfluous.

F I N I S.

245 [LETTSOM (John Coakley, 1744-1815)] GROVE-HILL: a Rural
and Horticultural Sketch. 4to, FIRST EDITION, map and plates, limp
cloth, boards. £1 5 0
Stephen Couchman: London 1804

*⁴ Halke and Laing II. 1055. This poem is a description of the author's
house at Camberwell. He spent immense sums on his library, museum and botanical
garden, and owing to his extravagant habits was forced, in the end, to part with
them.

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